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as some readers may know, resulted in Messrs. Chatto lishing nearly all the Zola translations and "revisions" attempted by Ernest Vizetelly.

In the case of a new work by a foreign author of established reputation, it is usually advisable that the translation should appear at the same time as the original; but, to cumstances, the success of "The Downfall" was helped materially by the earlier issue of the French

volume.

Directly the latter appeared in Paris¹ Vizetelly recommended it to a few former war correspondents; and praise which Archibald Forbes bestowed upon Zola's in a literary journal exercised some influence, a dozen laudatory articles soon found their way into the newspapers.

Moreover " La Debacle created extraordinary sensation in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe. foreign correspondents of the English press repeatedly had occasion to refer to it, thus virtually compelling attention the In Paris Zola's enemies assailed him fiercely. They wanted to know what he himself had done during the Franco-

German war. The Imperialists accused him of having

slandered Napoleon III. The more zealous patriots declared it was disgraceful to have written such a book, which, they, was a mere speculation on the country's misfortunes.

And some took particular offence at the title of "La Delude."

1 "LaDe'b&cle," Paris, Charpentier and Fasquelle, 620 1892,18mo, pages one hundred and seventy-sixth thousand in 1893; two hundred and seventh thousand in 1903. Illustrated edition: Paris, Flanimarion, d., 4to, 527 pages; illustrations "by Jeanniot; ninety copies on India, Japanese, and Dutch papers. The Bavarian Oaptain Tanera attacked the book in "Le September 19, 1892, and his communication was reprinted by Lemerre, 8 pages, 8vo. Zola's answer to him, "Retour de Voyage," was published by Lemerre, 1892, 18mo, 21 pages; forty copies printed, all numbered, those bearing odd numbers being on Dutch paper.